

Presentation Pro

# Magruder's American Government

## CHAPTER 1 *Principles of Government*

## A Riddle...

I am the beginning of everything, the end of everywhere. I'm the beginning of eternity and the end of time and space.

**What am I?**

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# Textbook Search Activity

- Complete the Textbook Search Q's **in your INB using the LEFT side** of your first open pages (after the sheets you pasted in yesterday).
- OK to collaborate.
- Everyone enters answers in her/his INB.

# EQ #1- What is Government? How are politics related?

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- Define “government”
- Discuss- What are *politics*?
- How are the two connected?

# Principles of Government

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**SECTION 1** What is Government? What are politics?

**SECTION 2** Forms of Government

**SECTION 3** Basic Concepts of Democracy

SECTION 1

# Government and the State

- What is *government*?
- What are *politics*?
- What are the basic powers that every government holds?
- What is the purpose of government in the United States and other countries?



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# What Is Government?

**Government** is the system through which a society makes and enforces its laws and public policies.



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# What is Government?

- It is also the institutions used to carry out laws and policies
- In the U.S., these institutions are **Congress (Legislative Branch)**
- **The President (Executive Branch)**
- **The Courts (Judicial Branch)**



# What does each branch of US Gov't Do?

- **LEGISLATIVE**

  - Makes Laws

- **EXECUTIVE**

  - Carries out (executes) laws passed by Congress

- **JUDICIAL**

  - Decides if laws and acts of gov't are constitutional (fair)



# The Purpose of Government

The main purposes of government are described in the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States:

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”



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# Monday 9/9/19

- Distinguish between the terms Government and Politics
- What is a “State” and why is it important to the study of government?
- **Reminder-** Syllabus was due last week on Friday; Letter of Introduction due Wednesday this week (9/11)

# What is the Purpose of Government?

- Government has the authority to set the rules for a society in order to keep it running smoothly, securely and peacefully.
- **What are *Politics*?**
  - Politics** -What individuals think government should do (or NOT do); reflects their personal views about the role of their government.
  - Are subjective/personal. We have ONE government but many different opinions about what it should do.
- **Activity-** What should Government Do?

# What is a “state?” A nation with its own government...

- In world politics, a **state** is any independent nation.
- It has its own form of government; not all governments are the same!
- All states (nations) must have FOUR criteria-
  - \***Territory**
  - \*A **Government** in place
  - \***Citizens** and
  - \***Sovereignty**

# What is Sovereignty?

- **Sovereignty** is the ability of a nation to make its own laws and rules; to answer to no higher authority.



# What is a STATE?

- By definition, the United States is a “state” but Oregon is NOT a “state.”
- WHY?!
- Which is missing? **Territory, Government, Citizens** or **Sovereignty**?
- Explain.

## What is a State?

- Which is missing? **Territory, Government, Citizens** or **Sovereignty**?
- Why? Oregon must not make laws that violate the US Constitution—our highest law.



# FOUR CORNERS

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- Read the statement.
- Decide if you **AGREE** or **DISAGREE** (and it is strongly or not).
- Move to the sign that matches your opinion best.

# FOUR CORNERS

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- School shootings won't stop in the U.S. even with strict gun control laws so it's pointless to pass more laws.

## Four Corners

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- Elected officials who have extra marital affairs and a history of sexual misconduct with women are unfit for office and should be forced to resign.

## Four Corners- Move & Discuss

- It is reasonable for **FaceBook, Twitter and Instagram** users' personal data to be shared with firms who want to use it for political means.

# What Should Government Do?

- On the LEFT side of your notebook page, set up the grid below.
- Describe FIVE actions under each heading according to your personal opinion.
- Example...

What SHOULD Government  
do?

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- \*Protect citizens and their property
- \*Arm Teachers

What should Government  
NOT do?

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- \*Criminalize marijuana
- \*Allow women in the military

# Tuesday 9/10/19

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- Warm-Up- Government or Politics
- Forms of Government

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# Debrief- Is it Government or Politics?

1. P Trump orders a U.S. bomb strike on Syria in response to human rights violations.

Government

or

Politics?

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2. Students plan a major march on Washington, D.C. to protest mass school shootings which have increased in frequency in the past years.

**GOVERNMENT**

**OR**

**POLITICS?**

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# GOVERNMENT OR POLITICS?

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3. Congress passes a law to revise the tax structure.

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# Is it Government or Politics?

4. Women start the #metoo movement to speak out against sexual assault and abuse they have experienced.

# Is it Government or Politics?

5. The President works with Congress to change the laws affecting the immigration system in the U.S

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# Writing a Summary

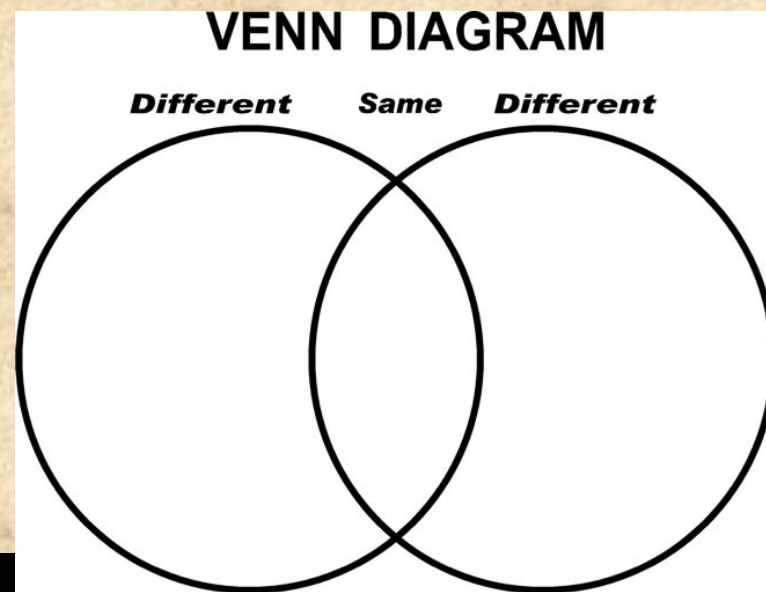
- Read the handout about Focused Notes
- Look at your example of Focused Notes
- Review your notes in INB
- Write a summary that uses the prompts: SAY, DO, MEAN. Should be 3-5 sentences.
- Read your summary to your table partner
- Give each other feedback.

# Warm-Up- Government v. Politics

Draw a Venn Diagram in your INB LEFT side.

Compare and contrast the terms **Government** and **Politics**.

\*Consider definitions, institutions, examples as you complete your diagram.



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## EQ #2- WHAT are the Common Forms of Government in the World?

- What are the various forms of government used throughout the world today and in the past?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of each form of government?



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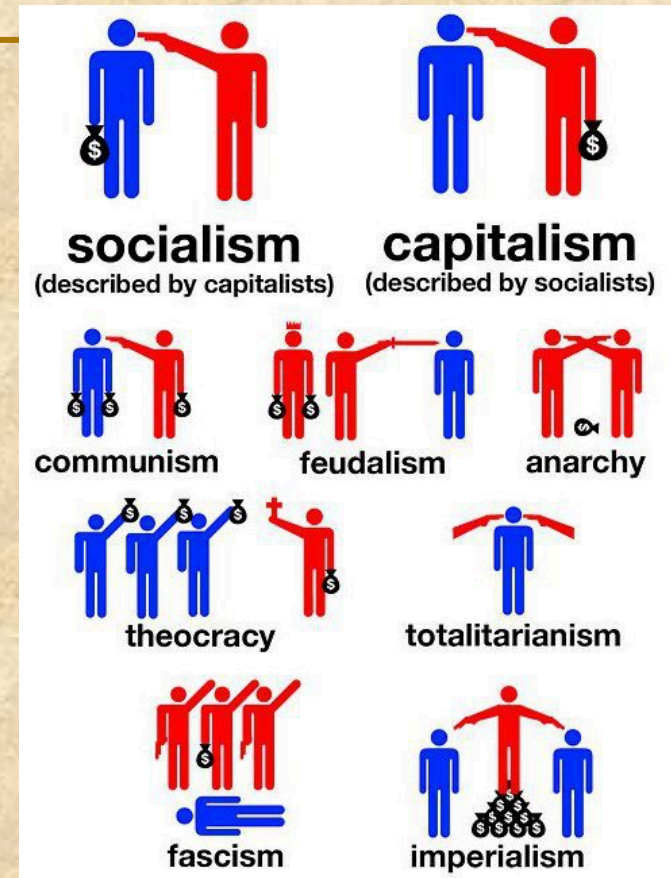
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# Is the US Form of Government Common?

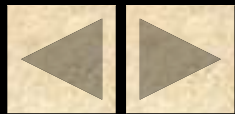
- There are many different forms of government worldwide
- The U.S. form of government is NOT the most common form of government.
- The US system is a Democratic Republic, Presidential & Federal



# Classifying Governments

Governments can be classified by three different standards:

- (1) Number who can participate / who has power in the governing process.
- (2) Geographic distribution of governmental power within the nation. Where is power held?
- (3) The relationship between the legislative (lawmaking) and the executive (law-executing) branches of the government. Some are combined; others separate.



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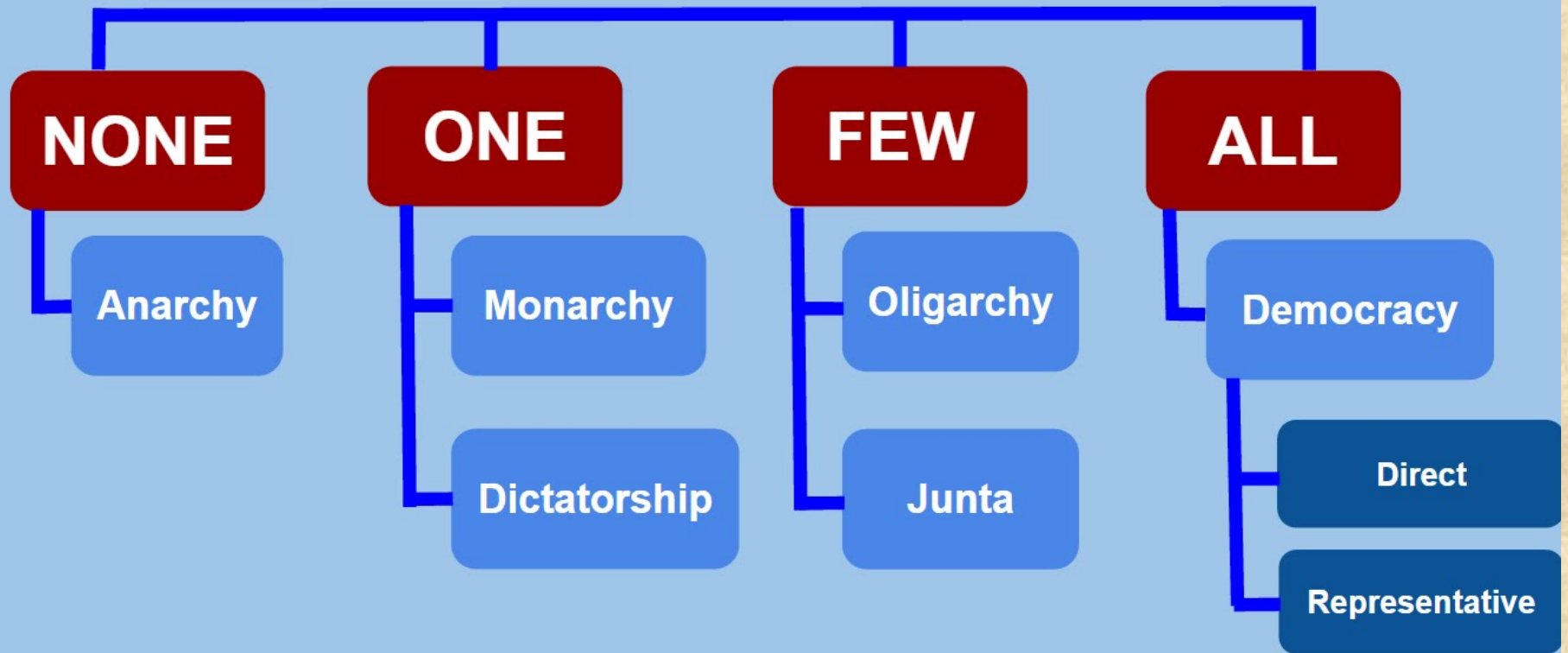


# Wednesday 9/11

- What are the common types of governments today, based on the three classifications we discussed yesterday?
- **Poster work time. Posters are due FRIDAY in class. WE will use them then.** You will have today's class period to work on yours.
- We will NOT be using class time tomorrow to work on posters. Have yours done for Friday if you don't finish in class today.
- Letter of Introduction due TODAY before midnight!

# Forms of Government- Who can participate / who has the power?

## WHO RULES?



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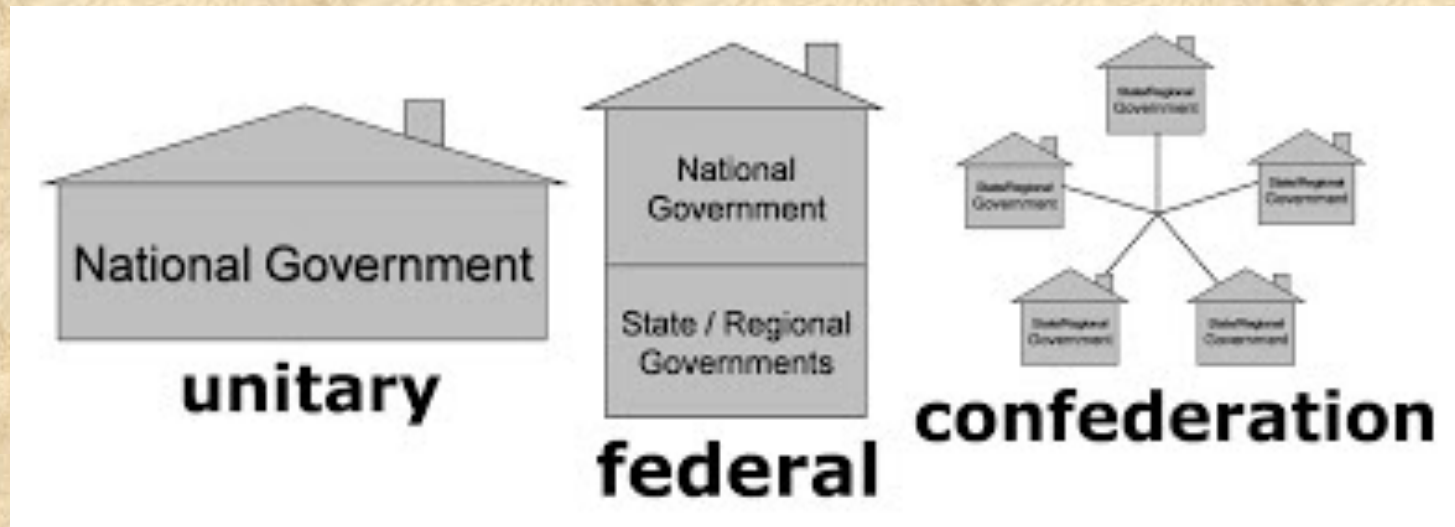
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# Forms of Government- Where is power geographically?



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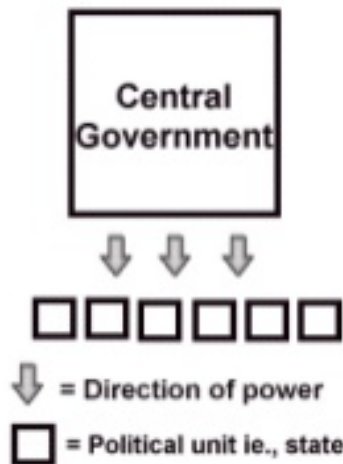
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## Types of Governments

### Unitary

**Definition:** One central government controls weaker states. Power is not shared between states, counties, or provinces.

**Examples:** China, United Kingdom (although Scotland has been granted self-rule).

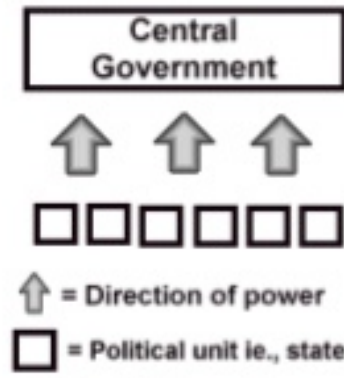


**Unitary System**

### Confederation

**Definition:** An organization of states agrees to follow a central government.; nations can choose to follow or not follow the lead of the central government.

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), formerly known as the Soviet Union. Also, Switzerland's canton system and the Confederate States of America (1861-1865)

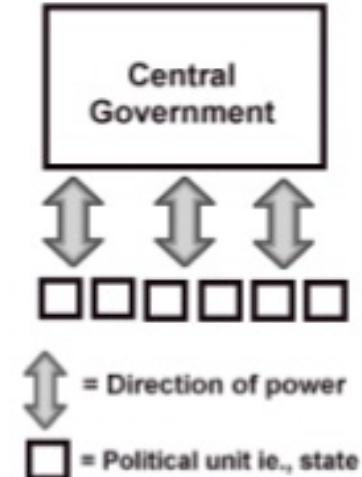


**Confederation**

### Federal

Power is shared by a powerful central government and states or provinces that are given considerable self-rule, usually through their own legislatures.

The United States, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany.



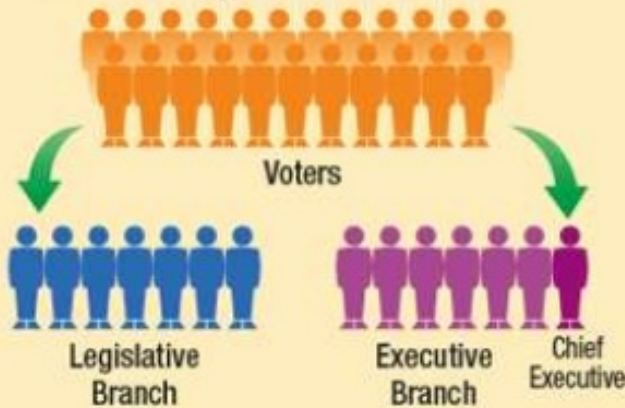
**Federal System**

# Forms of Gov't- How do the Legislature and Executive Branches Interact?

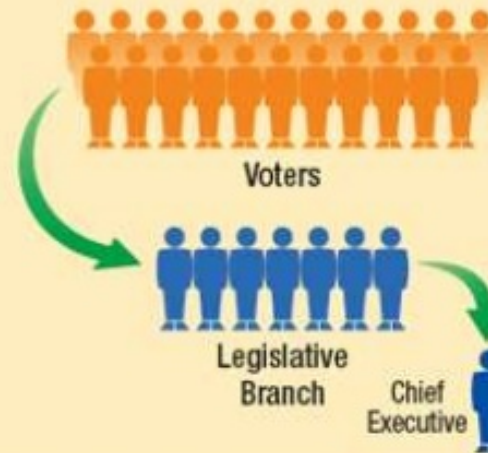
## *Key Differences Between the Forms of Governments*

### Presidential and Parliamentary Governments

**The Presidential Relationship** Voters elect the Legislature and the Chief Executive who is part of the Executive Branch. The legislature and executive are independent and coequal.



**The Parliamentary Relationship** Voters elect the Legislature. The Chief Executive is drawn from the Legislature.



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# Activity- Research a form of government

- **Key Questions-** What are the various types of governments throughout the world? What are the tradeoffs of each form of government?
- **Project Overview**
  - Work with a partner
  - Get an assigned world form of government
  - Research it and answer the key questions for your form of government
  - Create a poster with your required info AND a picture that illustrates this form of government
- Use a computer to research AND the handout
- Get poster paper from Helen when you're ready

## More Resources

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- 20 Common Forms of Government (Study Starters) has a great site with good information to help your research.

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# ACTIVITY- FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

## GALLERY WALK-

- 1.** Find a student or pair of students who researched a **DIFFERENT** form of government than you.
- 2.** Take turns **presenting** your information and **recording** details learned on your graphic organizer.
- 3.** **Repeat** until ALL forms are recorded.



# Classification by Who Can Participate

## Democracy

- In a democracy, the people / citizens have supreme political authority; they freely vote for leaders and may protest.
- US is a Republic (an indirect democracy)- where popularly elected officials (Congress) make laws & policies for voters.
- In a direct democracy –All laws and policies are decided on directly by voters.

## Dictatorship

- In a dictatorship, government where citizens have NO direct effect on politics; NO free vote and few freedoms.
- An **autocracy** –a single person holds unlimited political power.
- An **oligarchy** –power to rule is held by a small, usually self-appointed elite.



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# Classification by Geographic Distribution of Power

## Unitary Government

- A **unitary government** ONE single, central government; laws are uniform.

## Confederate Government

- A **confederation** is an alliance of independent nations. Weak central gov't.

## Federal Government

- A **federal government** - Powers of government are divided between a central government and local governments (states) on a geographic basis.
- Provides **local control** with a **powerful national government**.



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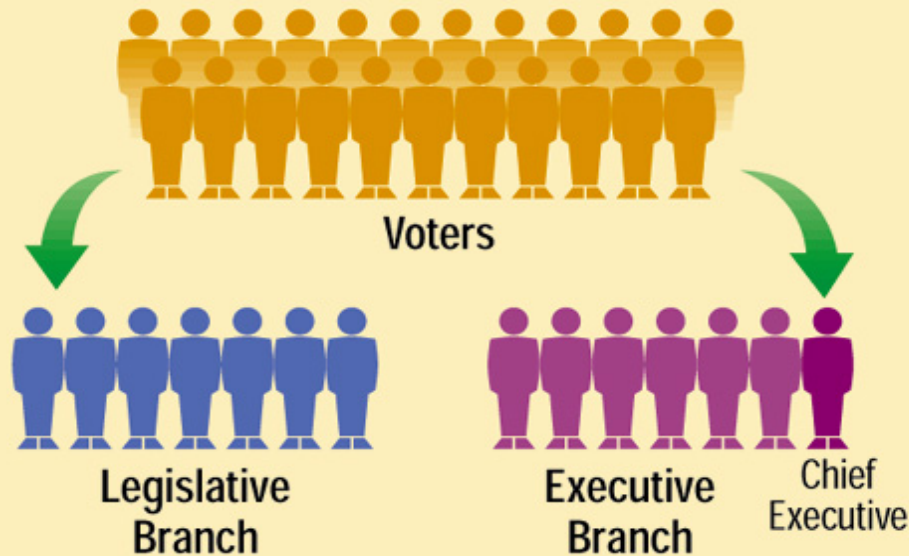
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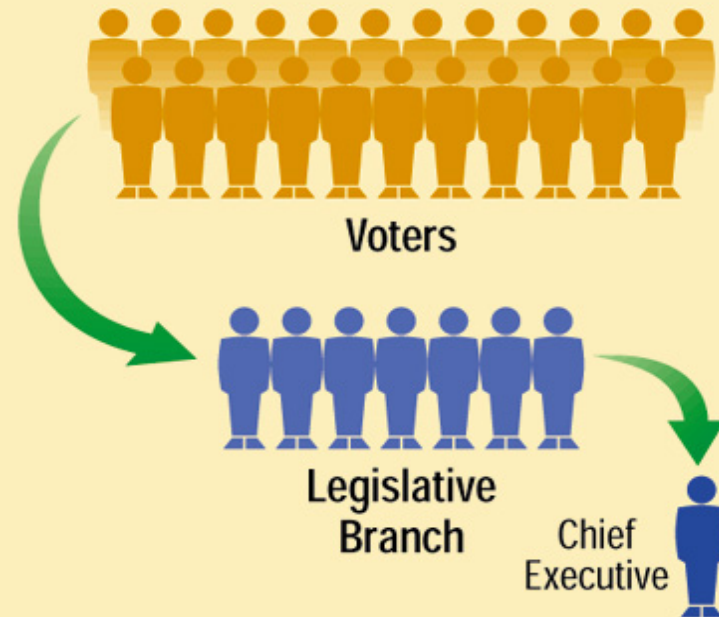
# Classification by the Relationship Between Legislative and Executive Branches

## Presidential and Parliamentary Governments

**The Presidential Relationship** Voters elect the Legislature and the Chief Executive who is part of the Executive Branch. The legislature and executive are independent and coequal.



**The Parliamentary Relationship** Voters elect the Legislature. The Chief Executive is drawn from the Legislature.



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# Classification by the Relationship Between Legislative and Executive Branches

- **Presidential-** Legislative and Executive branches are coequal and independent
- Voters choose each
- **Parliamentary-** Voters elect the legislature; the chief executive is chosen from and by the legislature.

# Forms of Government

Forms of Government						
Country	Where is the power?		What is the relationship between the legislative and executive branches?		Who can participate?	
	Unitary	Federal	Parliamentary	Presidential	Democracy	Dictatorship
 Botswana	✓		✓		✓	
 Brazil		✓		✓	✓	
 Costa Rica	✓		✓		✓	
 Cuba	✓		✓			✓
 France	✓			✓	✓	
 India		✓	✓		✓	
 Syria	✓			✓		✓
 United States		✓		✓	✓	



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# Friday

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- Poster Gallery Walk
- Last slide of notes
- Open Notes quiz with partner

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# Monday

- Wrap up Forms of Government Gallery Walk
- Turn in Graphic Organizer
- Take Open Notes Quiz with partner on Forms of Government
- Finish Ch 1- Intro to US Government –John Locke, ideals of American democracy

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# Warm-Up- Forms of Government Record on in your INB

- Use the LEFT side of your INB across from EQ #2 to answer the question.

1. Is the U.S. **UNITARY**, **FEDERAL** or **CONFEDERATE**?  
Why/how do you know?

2. Is the U.S. **DEMOCRATIC** or a **DICTATORSHIP**? Why/  
how do you know?

3. Is the U.S. **PARLIAMENTARY** or **PRESIDENTIAL** in  
structure? Why/how do you know?

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# What forms of government does the US use?

- The US uses these forms of Government-
- **FEDERAL**- Power is divided between a national government and state governments.
- **PRESIDENTIAL** – We elect Congress and the President separately; they work in different branches but interact through checks and balances.
- **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**- Citizens choose our leaders; Elected leaders in Congress makes laws for us; we don't vote on every issue.

# Activity- Quiz Yourself on Forms of Gov't

- Using your notes and a partner...
- **Complete the QUIZ** to assess your knowledge about the forms of government we studied.
- **Terms in play-**  
**Democracy, Federal, Republic, Monarchy, Oligarchy, Anarchy, Theocracy, Dictatorship, Presidential, Parliamentary, Confederacy, Unitary, Communism**

## Write a 3-5 Sentence Summary for EQ #2

- What are the types of government used around the world?
- What forms does the US use? How do you know?
- What key difference is there between dictatorship and democracy?

## **EQ #3- What key ideas have shaped the US form of government? Who was Locke?**

Today we will learn about...

- John Locke and his ideas about the purpose of government
- How Locke's ideas influenced the thinking of American political leaders when they wrote the Constitution

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# Why is Government Necessary?

- On the LEFT side of your INB, answer the question below. Explain your thinking. 3-5 sentences.

1. Are humans basically good or bad?  
Explain.

# Milgram's Experiment

- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/milgram.html>
- Are people truly bad?

# Tuesday

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- Finish Ch 1
- Who is John Locke
- What were his ideas and how did that influence US government?
- What are the basic ideals of American democracy?

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# Imagine...

Imagine that the CHS community (students and teachers) was transported to an island far from Eugene.

- **The island is deserted with no infrastructure.**
- **Conditions are primitive.**
- **Each person there has the actual skills, intelligence and qualities that they have today.**

**Discuss and RECORD at your table using the HANDOUT's Guiding questions...**

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# Who was John Locke and how did his ideas influence US government?

## John Locke-

- Read the reading about John Locke and note the questions at the end of the reading. Underline important points as you read.
- Answer the Q's in your INB on a LEFT side
- Label it "John Locke Q's"



# Who was John Locke?

- **John Locke** (1632-1704) was an English philosopher and influential thinker in the Enlightenment Age.
- His ideas greatly influenced the authors of the US Constitution.



# What were John Locke's Key Ideas?

- Locke believed that people were born with **Natural Rights including Life, Liberty and** the right to own **Property**
- No legitimate government nor person should take away another's Natural Rights.
- Legitimate governments get their power from the people who consent to be governed. They are NOT authoritarian.
- **Why do people agree to follow the rules that limit their overall liberty?**

# What were John Locke's Key Ideas?

- Why do people agree to follow the rules that limit their overall liberty?
- Without government, life is too unpredictable and chaotic
- Government is necessary in order to protect our natural rights.
- Governments establish order and safety and punish those who abuse power.

# What is the Social Contract Theory?

- Locke, Rousseau, Hobbes and others
- Is the theory that people first agreed to form governments and gave up absolute freedom in order to get safety.
- It assumes that governments get their authority from the people.
- It's like the idea of the “consent of the governed” that Locke wrote about

# What are the **Basic Ideals of US Democracy?**

- What are the foundations of democracy?
- What are the connections between democracy and the free enterprise system?



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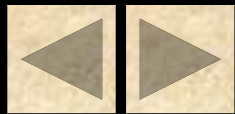
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# What are the Key Foundations of US Democracy?

The American concept of democracy rests on these basic notions:

- (1) Every person has fundamental worth and dignity
- (2) All people deserve equal treatment before the law
- (3) Majority rule but with protection of minority rights;
- (4) Compromise is necessary in order for the majority to be appeased.
- (5) Government should allow as much individual freedom as possible.



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# What is the Free Enterprise System?

- The **free enterprise system** is an economic system where private citizens and corporations own businesses and produce goods and control services.
- Decisions in a free enterprise system are determined by the **law of supply and demand**.
- US has a **mixed economy**- one where government laws and regulations work in combination with the free market.
- **Examples** – Regulations; anti-trust laws; interest rates



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# Democracy and the Internet

- Democracy demands that the people be widely informed about their government.
- The Internet should make knowledgeable participation in democratic process easier than ever before.
- But, **all data on the World Wide Web is NOT necessarily true.**
- The long-term effects of Internet on politics is unknown.



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# Media Literacy Activity

- <https://www.wsj.com/articles/most-students-dont-know-when-news-is-fake-stanford-study-finds-1479752576>
- Watch the film clip on the Stanford University study about Fake News and Students' awareness of it.
- Read the handout highlighting strategies to use to decipher fake news
- On the LEFT side of your INB, record FIVE tools to use and explain each.

# Read the Article

- For EACH of the six strategies, list it and explain what it means in your own words / how to use the strategy.
  - Write this in your INB on a left side.
1. **Domain URL**-Pay attention to .com.co =RED flag; should .com or .org
  2. **About Us**
  3. **Quotes**
  4. **Look at who said them**
  5. **Check the comments**
  6. **Reverse Image Search**

# Practice Identifying Fake v. Real News

- Get a computer and choose a partner to work with.
- Go to this website -  
<http://factitious.augamestudio.com/#/>
- Work through the stories and choose. Read each excerpt carefully before you choose.
- **Reflection-** Write a one-paragraph reflection in your INB. Consider how you did and what mistakes you made. What take-aways do you have?